



Borough of Scarborough.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health, Sanitary Conditions, &c., of
the Borough of Scarborough
for the year 1932,

BY

STANLEY FOX LINTON,

T.D. M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health. School Medical Officer.

Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Sanatorium and Smallpox Hospital.

SCARBOROUGH:

G. R. MARSHALL & SON 14, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1933.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KING STREET,
SCARBOROUGH.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. COUNCILLOR WHITFIELD, AND GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1932 on the health of Scarborough

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's final figure for the 1931 Census population is 41,788. His estimate of the mid 1932 population is 41,300, which is 1,222 more than the year before.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

There were 530 live births and 558 deaths. Thus there was a small natural decrease in the population. During the last six years deaths have exceeded births by 158. The growth of the town appears therefore to be dependent upon immigration. The actual or "crude" death-rate was 13.5. Standardised so as to be comparable with other standardised death-rates it was 10.8.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate (*i.e.*, the number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) was 47, the lowest ever recorded for the Borough. For the group of smaller towns (which includes Scarborough) it was 58, and for the whole of England and Wales 65.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

None of the notifiable infectious diseases was epidemic during the year. Of the non-notifiable infectious diseases, whooping cough was mildly and mumps sharply epidemic.

CONVERSIONS.

One hundred and sixty-seven pail closets were converted or abolished during 1932, a very satisfactory year's work. The number in the town has now fallen to about 300, mostly in condemned or condemnable properties.

MILK.

As usual the milk sold in Scarborough was of poor average quality. This matter is discussed on page 34 of the Report.

HOUSING.

The Corporation built 78 houses during the year without State assistance under the Housing Acts, and is now about to build again with State assistance. The necessary steps are being taken to deal with the Cross Street area as a clearance area under Part I. of the Housing Act, 1930.

I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking those ladies who, week after week, some of them for years, have given their time and service to the work of the Child Welfare Centres. The efficiency of that work owes a great deal to their help. Their names are : Miss M. Aske, Mrs. Birdsall, Miss Bradley, Mrs. Harland, Miss M. A. McNab, Miss Millington, Miss B. Newsome, Miss Richardson, Miss F. Richardson, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Tapper, Miss Augusta Tindall, Miss B. Topham, Miss Turnbull, Miss E. Walker.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Scarborough.*

July, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Name.	Qualifications.	Office held.	Whole or part time.	Contributions to Salary under P.H. Acts or from Exchequer.	Other Public Offices held.
S. Fox Linton ...	M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health School Medical Officer. Medical Officer M. & C. W. Committee. Medical Superintendent Corporation Isolation and Small-pox Hospitals.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	Assistant Tuberculosis Officer & School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council.
Anne M. Roxburgh ...	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Inspector.	Part (half)	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Medical Inspector, Yorks. N.R. County Council
R. H. Stephenson ...	Cert. M.I., A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Chief Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
G. Trinder ...	Cert. R.S.I.	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	Under P.H.A.	None.
C. Anthony ...	...	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss J. Foster ...	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss A. C. Carrier ...	...	Clerk.	Whole.	No.	None.
Miss Isabel Beeforth...	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss K. C. Black ...	Certified Midwife. State Registered Nurse.	Health Visitor.	Whole.	From Exchequer.	None.
Miss E. Chambers ...	...	Assistant Health Visitor.	Part.	From Exchequer.	Asst. School Nurse.
Mrs. E. Crosby ...	State Registered Nurse (General and Fever)	Matron, Sanatorium.	Whole.	No.	None.

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT.

SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (land and inland water, 2,727 acres), including foreshore and tidal water, 2,902 statute acres.

Population :—Census 1931, 41,791 ; estimated mid-year 1932, 41,300.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932), according to rate books, 11,454.

Rateable Value, £364,739.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, £1,429.

Number of pail closets converted or abolished, 167.

Number of new houses built, 125.

Hours of bright sunshine, 1204·4.

Total rainfall, in inches, 23·09.

The town's chief sources of prosperity are :—

- (1) Catering for visitors during the season, which lasts from Whitsuntide to the latter part of September, and also during the shorter holiday seasons at Easter and Christmas.
- (2) The Fishing Industry. The average numbers of vessels fishing out of Scarborough are 20 trawlers and 10 drifters.

Scarborough is also an important market and shopping centre for a large surrounding area.

The public health of the town is not appreciably affected by any particular occupation followed by the inhabitants.

The maximum numbers of unemployed registered in the books of the Labour Exchange were 2,508 males on the 5th December, and 887 females on the 25th December.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births (legitimate)	506	260	246
„ (illegitimate)	24	12	12
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population,	12·8.		
Still Births	26	18	8
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births),	46.		
†Deaths	558	248	310
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population,	13·5.		
Do.	do.	standardized,	*10·8.

REF Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List :—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis	2	3·6
No. 30—Other Puerperal causes	2	3·6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	4	7·2

Death-rate of infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	47
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	45
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		83
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.. .. .	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.. .. .	6
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	4

During the year 185 deaths of residents and non-residents occurred in public institutions in the Borough, representing 31 per cent. of the total number.

†The number of deaths occurring in the Borough was 593; from these must be deducted 82 deaths of non-residents, while 47 deaths of residents occurring elsewhere must be added.

**i.e.*, it is corrected for the age and sex constitution of the population.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1932.

England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 126 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures. The Rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1932, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1931. The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population, but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births.	Still Births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years.)	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.	
England and Wales	15.3	0.66	12.0	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.53	6.6	65	91.1	6.2	1.8	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ..	15.4	0.70	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.07	0.28	0.48	8.9	69	91.3	5.9	2.3	0.5	
126 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ..	15.4	0.69	10.8	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.31	0.42	4.5	58	91.9	5.8	1.3	1.0	
London	14.2	0.51	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.27	0.53	12.6	66	89.4	6.2	4.4	0.0	
Scarborough	12.8	0.63	*10.8	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.05	1.94	0.41	7.5	47	91.8	7.5	0.5	0.2	

*Standardised.

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows:— { per 1,000 Live Births ..

„ „ 1,000 Total Births

The maternal mortality rates for Scarborough are as follows:— { per 1,000 Live Births ..

„ „ 1,000 Total Births

Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.	Total.
1.61	2.63	4.24
1.54	2.52	4.06
3.8	3.8	7.6
3.6	3.6	7.2

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1932.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.		REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES.	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	6	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
Diphtheria	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Influenza	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	4	2	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	24	..	..	..	..	5	11	7	1	9	15	4	14
Other tuberculous diseases	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	3
Syphilis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	5	1
Cancer, malignant disease	77	..	..	..	..	..	3	31	43	34	43	24	45
Diabetes	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	6	1	6	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	39	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	27	16	23	15	24
Heart disease	140	..	..	..	..	2	4	24	110	52	88	31	87
Aneurysm .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Other circulatory diseases	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	48	25	29	7	22
Bronchitis	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	6	10	6	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	20	3	4	..	1	1	3	3	5	11	9	9	13
Other respiratory diseases	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	3	2	1
Peptic ulcer	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	1	6	1
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4
Appendicitis	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	4	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Other diseases of liver, etc.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other digestive diseases	16	2	..	..	..	1	4	4	5	8	8	7	10
Acute and chronic nephritis	21	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	9	11	10	3	9
Puerperal sepsis	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other puerperal causes	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Congenital debility and malforma- tion, premature birth, etc.	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	8	3
Senility	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	7	2	10
Suicide	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
Other violence	15	1	..	1	1	..	3	4	5	6	9	11	10
Other defined causes	49	1	1	1	4	1	10	13	18	26	23	24	21
Causes ill-defined or unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	558	25	8	5	12	12	52	132	312	248	310	186	311

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1932.
NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER
1 YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified .....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Uncertified.....				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Diarrhœa, etc. ... ..				...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	5
Gastritis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, Overlying ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis ... ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations... ..				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Premature Birth				4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... ..				...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	4
Other causes				1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Totals				6	1	1	1	9	5	4	3	4	25

AGE INCIDENCE OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS, 1932.

Quarter.	All Ages.		Under 1 year.		1 to 4 years.		5 to 14 years.		15 to 24 years.		25 to 44 years.		45 to 64 years.		Over 65 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First ...	69	93	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	5	8	7	17	12	34	62
Second ...	76	76	7	3	2	2	2	2	...	4	6	3	18	18	41	44
Third ...	55	81	...	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	10	12	20	19	24	42
Fourth ...	48	60	...	3	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	5	17	11	27	38
Total ...	248	310	14	11	4	9	4	8	3	9	25	27	72	60	126	186
	558		25		13		12		12		52		132		312	

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTS' DEATHS.

Age Period.	Town.	N.W.	N.	C.	E.	W.	S.
Under 1 year ...	25	4	8	5	5	3	...
1 to 4 years ...	13	...	2	...	5	6	...
5 to 14 years ...	12	1	2	4	1	2	2
15 to 24 years ...	12	5	1	...	1	5	...
25 to 44 years ...	52	5	8	8	12	11	8
45 to 64 years ...	132	22	22	27	20	19	22
65 years and over ...	312	65	60	35	35	59	58
All Ages ...	558	102	103	79	79	105	90

INQUESTS.

The Borough Coroner held inquests during the year on 57 deaths, including 18 deaths of visitors. Ages and causes of death were as follows :—

Age at death.		Cause of deaths.	
Under 1 year	3	Accident	22
1 to 4 years	1	Suicide	2
5 to 14 years	1	"Drowned"	1
15 to 24 years	6	Heart Disease and Heart Failure	19
24 to 64 years	22	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5
65 years and over	24	Other causes	8
	57		57

Five deaths (including two deaths of visitors) were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination without inquest, the causes being pneumonia, thrombosis of the coronary artery, syncope due to atheroma of the aorta, syncope due to fatty degeneration of the heart, and cardiac failure due to backward pressure from enlarged liver.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the Borough during the year was 387, equivalent to a rate of 19.3 persons married per 1,000 of the population of all ages. The rate for England and Wales was 15.2.

SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1.—NURSING IN THE HOME.

- (a) General.
- (b) For infectious diseases.

Nursing under both these heads is provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association, to which in respect of (b) the Corporation contributes annually the sum of £30.

(a)	Patients nursed (excluding maternity cases)	..	511
	Visits paid	.. .. .	11,346
		Patients Nursed.	Visits Paid.
(b)	Tuberculosis	.. .. . 20	.. 1,083
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.. 5	.. 155
		<u>25</u>	<u>1,238</u>
	Totals		

The Superintendent of the District Nursing Association is informed at once of each case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum; a nurse then visits, and, if necessary, takes on the case for nursing.

2.—MIDWIVES.

The District Nursing Association maintains two midwives, and towards their cost receives from the Corporation the sum of £200 annually. Fifteen trained midwives practised in the town during the year, of whom 9 were general trained State-registered nurses. There is also one untrained midwife on the roll who does not practice.

The number of confinements attended in 1932 by the D.N.A. Midwives was 169, and the number of visits paid to them was 4,091.

3.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The following are the arrangements for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens :—

Examination of diphtheria swabs, of sputum for tubercle bacilli, of hair for ringworm in school children, and the Widal test for typhoid fever are carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. All other examinations, including cultural tests for typhoid bacilli, meningococci, etc., bacteriological examination of water, etc., are performed at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health.

The work done during the year is shewn in the following table :—

By the Medical Officer of Health—

Specimen.	Examination required.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Throat and nose swabs	Diphtheria bacilli ...	139	1079	1218
Hairs	Ringworm	28	7	35
Blood	Widal	1	4	5
TOTALS ...		168	1090	1258

EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT FOR THE SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION BY THE
NORTH RIDING LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH
DURING 1932.

Specimen.	Examination required.	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Milk	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	91
Milk	Biological for tubercle ... ..	...	31	31
Milk	Microscopical for tubercle ... ..	...	1	1
Urine	Typhoid	6	51	57
Faeces	Typhoid	9	53	62
Water	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	80
Swabs, Throat and Nose	Virulence Test	3	1	4
Swabs, Throat and Nose	Diphtheria bacilli	50	515	565
Faeces	Bacillary Dysentery ... ..	...	1	1
Flock	Chlorides (quantitative) ... ..	...	...	3
Hair	Ringworm	7	3	10
Cerebro-spinal fluid ...	Cultural for Meningococci	2	4	6
Blood	Cultural for Typhoid ... ..	...	1	1
Custard	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	1
Cream	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	1
Ice Cream	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	30
Pus	Cultural ... ..	...	...	1
Blood	Widal reaction ... ..	...	1	1
Pastes (Fish and Meat)	Bacteriological ... ..	...	...	3
TOTALS ... ..		...	...	869

1,088 Serum Slopes also supplied.

4.—HOSPITALS.

Fever.—The Corporation Isolation Hospital is situated in Newby Lane just outside the Borough. It consists of an administrative block, a laundry block containing disinfecting chambers, mortuary, etc., a porter's lodge and discharge rooms, and wards for scarlet fever (14 beds) diphtheria (10 beds) and observation (2 beds). There is also the building referred to under tuberculosis.

The number of admissions during the year was 174, including 11 to the tuberculosis ward. Details are given in the following table:—

Disease.	Number of Patients admitted.	Deaths.*	Percentage case mortality.	Average stay in days.
Scarlet Fever	41a	..	...	39
Diphtheria... ..	48b	3	6	41
Typhoid Fever	31c	1	3·2	59
Admitted as Scarlet Fever:—				
Tonsillitis	1	...	...	34
Pneumonia	1	...	...	33
No disease	2	...	...	28
Admitted as Diphtheria;—				
Tonsillitis	8	...	...	13
Admitted as Typhoid:—				
Appendicitis	1f	...	...	16
Diphtheria carriers	11d	...	...	50
Measles	8	...	...	34
Admitted as Mumps:—				
No Disease	1	...	...	7
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	1	50	53
Admitted as Cerebro-spinal Fever:—				
Acute osteo-myelitis of tibia	1e	1	100	1
Erysipelas	2	...	...	25
Whooping Cough & Pneumonia	2	2	100	5
Pneumonia	1	...	...	13
? Sub-acute Rheumatism	1	...	...	25
Chorea	1	...	...	206
Total	163	...	...	...
? Tuberculosis	11	...	...	76

a Includes 5 from outside the Borough.

b Includes 2 admissions of one unnotified case and 4 from outside the Borough.

c Includes 28 admissions from Malton.

d Includes 2 admissions of one case.

e Transferred to, and died in, the Scarborough General Hospital.

f Transferred to the General Hospital.

Smallpox.—The Scarborough Smallpox Hospital is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town outside the borough boundary. It consists of two wood-lined, corrugated iron buildings, on brick foundations. The larger building contains two wards of six beds each, with staff accommodation, and in the smaller there are two wards of two beds each.

No cases of Smallpox were admitted to the Hospital during 1932.

Tuberculosis.—A wood-lined corrugated iron pavilion at the Scarborough Isolation Hospital is used in the summer months for early cases of tuberculosis, chiefly children of pre-tuberculous type.

For admissions during the year see above under Fever.

Maternity.—Five beds for cases recommended from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic are subsidised by the Corporation at Dybdale Nursing Home, Avenue Victoria, at a cost of £5 per annum, and £4 4s. od. per bed per week when occupied.

Forty-nine patients were admitted during the year, the periods of occupation adding up to 102 weeks.

Five of the patients were delivered by midwives, the rest by their own doctors. There were two still births. Medical assistance was sought by the midwife in three cases, viz., one of prolonged labour, one of torn perineum, and one of debility of the infant. Six babies were put on to bottle feeding.

Children.—The only hospital provision for children is a ward in the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary.

The Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, is available for orthopædic cases. Ten Scarborough children were under treatment in the Hospital during the year.

Three of them, being cases of tuberculosis, were at the cost of the North Riding County Council.

1. Girl (age 4)—tuberculosis of spine. Discharged after 42 months—disease quiescent, walking fairly well.
2. Boy (5)—tuberculosis of spine. Discharged after 30 months—disease quiescent.
3. Boy (4)—tuberculosis of hip. Discharged after 19 months—disease quiescent.

Two were at the cost of the Scarborough Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

4. Boy (7 months)—infantile paralysis. Discharged after 15 months—improved.
5. Girl (3)—club feet—3rd admission. Discharged after 4 months—practically cured.

Five were at the cost of the Scarborough Education Committee.

6. Boy (9)—infantile paralysis. Discharged after twelve months—much improved.

7. Girl (5)—congenital dislocation of hip—2nd admission. Discharged after 7 weeks—fairly good position.
8. Boy (7)—spinal curvature. Discharged after 6 months—much improved.
9. Girl (9)—old bone disease and deformity of hip joint. Discharged after 2 months—much improved.
10. Girl (10)—infantile paralysis. Still in Hospital at end of 1932.

An orthopædic clinic, administered by the Council of Social Welfare through their Invalid Children's Welfare Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member, is held every Friday at the Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary. The Orthopædic Surgeon and the Orthopædic After-care Sister from the Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, attend these clinics, the former on the first Friday in the month, and the latter every Friday.

Both the Education Committee and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Scarborough Corporation make grants in aid of the clinic. The number of attendances made last year by Scarborough children, exclusive of cases of tuberculosis, for whom the North Riding County Council is responsible, was 490.

General.—The Scarborough Hospital and Dispensary, Friar's Entry, a voluntary general hospital, serves the town and a large surrounding district. It provides beds for medical, surgical and ophthalmic cases, and has X-ray, dental, ophthalmic, massage and ultra violet ray departments, as well as a pathological department situated outside the Hospital. The Hospital contains 70 beds.

The number of patients admitted during 1932 was 1,349, the highest figure so far recorded, and the average daily number of occupied beds 62·7. That the Hospital is inadequate has been plain for some years, and a larger one is about to be built.

The Hospital provides accommodation for the following public services:—

NORTH RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL—Venereal Diseases Clinic.
Tuberculosis Dispensary.

VOLUNTARY (C.O.S.W.)—Orthopædic Clinic.

The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics of the Corporation send many children to the Hospital out-patient department for treatment, including a considerable number for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The Hospital keeps a roster of the latter, and deals with a few of them every week.

The Public Assistance Infirmary in Dean Road continues to accommodate the same classes of patients as it did before the Local Government Act, 1929, came into force, including tuberculous patients, maternity patients, mental patients, patients suffering from chronic disease, and aged and infirm persons.

5.—MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

The County Council has delegated to the Corporation its functions as Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The registration and supervision of Maternity and Nursing Homes remains, however, in the hands of the County Council.

6.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE BOROUGH.

The S. Mary's Rescue Home, 21, Albemarle Crescent, provides accommodation for unmarried mothers and their infants before and after child-birth.

The following are the figures for the year :—

	Girls.	Infants.
In the Home 1st January, 1932 ..	8	8
Admitted during 1932.. ..	39	27
In the Home 31st December, 1932 ..	6	4

Of the mothers admitted, 8 entered the Home before and 19 after the birth of their babies.

7.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases.—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases.—A motor ambulance is provided by the Corporation, and is in charge of the police.

8.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

There were no alterations in the arrangements during 1932.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The investigation of maternal deaths is undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health in association with the practitioner (if any) who conducted the labour.

Investigation of cases of Puerperal Fever is also undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough; consultant services are available by arrangement with the Honorary Surgeons of the Hospital, and nursing services are provided by the Scarborough District Nursing Association. No arrangements for the Hospital treatment of Puerperal Fever have so far been made.

A stock of sterilized maternity outfits is maintained in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for issue on payment. Each outfit consists of a bag containing 9 large and 9 medium sanitary pads, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of cotton wool, and a supply of gauze. The charge is 3/-, of which 1/- is refunded on return of the bag.

HEALTH VISITING.

The two Health Visitors divide the time between them, and each is responsible for the visiting of infants under 1 year and children between 1 and 5 years in her area.

The year's figures summarising the Maternity and Child Welfare work are as follows :

Number of Infant and Child Welfare Clinics held ..	146
Number of first attendances of infants	385
Total attendances of infants and young children	8,813
Average number of attendances per clinic.. ..	60
Number of separate ante-natal clinics	47

Number of first attendances at ante-natal clinic	179
Total number of attendances at ante-natal clinic	772
Number of first visits to infants under 1 year	491
Total number of visits to infants under 1 year	1,792
Number of visits to children 1 to 5 years	2,430
Visits to expectant mothers	163
Minor ailments treated at clinic	467

CHILDREN ACT, 1908.

The two Health Visitors are appointed Infant Protection Visitors, and each acts as such in her own area.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply of Scarborough is obtained from the Corallian limestones and grit, tapped at Irton by two wells with bore-holes, 428 and 430 feet deep respectively, at Cayton Bay by a spring, and at Osgodby by a well 127 feet deep.

Irton provides the bulk of the supply, Cayton being a useful addition. Osgodby is not used.

Throughout the year bacteriological examinations of the water from each source were made by me. The results are shown briefly in the following table :—

	Number of Tests.	Colony Counts.		B. coli.	Streptococci.	Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes.
		Agar (48 hours). 37° c.	Gelatine (3 days). 22° c.			
Irton (raw) ...	21	126-460	262-1686	Present in 1-20 c.c.	Present in 10-50 c.c.	Present 3 times in 250 c.c.
Irton (filtered) ...	29	41-124	76-186	Present 3 times in 100 c.c.	Present once in 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.
Cayton Bay Spring	3	38-76	66-98	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 100 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.
Osgodby Well ...	1	204	534	Present in 10 c.c.	Present in 20 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.

The above table does not include tests of Irton water (raw and filtered) made between 29-10-32 and 4-11-32 inclusive, the results of which are shewn in the following table.

		Colony Counts.		B. Coli.	Streptococci.	Bacillus enteritidis sporigenes.
		Agar (48 hours) 37°C.	Gelatine (3 days) 22°C.			
Irton (raw)	29th Oct., 1932	4,940	Innumerable	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 20 c.c.	Present in 250 c.c.
	1st Nov., 1932	3,860	"	" 1 c.c.	" "	" "
	2nd Nov., 1932	2,840	"	" 10 c.c.	" "	" "
	3rd Nov., 1932	1,042	4,480	" 10 c.c.	" "	Absent from 250 c.c.
	4th Nov., 1932	860	3,632	" 10 c.c.	" "	" "
Irton (filtered)	29th Oct., 1932	483	822	Present in 1 c.c.	Present in 50 c.c.	Absent from 250 c.c.
	31st Oct., 1932	328	572	" 10 c.c.	" "	" "
	1st Nov., 1932	286	444	" 10 c.c.	" "	" "
	2nd Nov., 1932	186	333	" 20 c.c.	" "	" "
	3rd Nov., 1932	222	352	" 20 c.c.	" "	" "
	4th Nov., 1932	192	268	" 50 c.c.	" "	" "

It will be seen that during these few days the condition of the filtered water approximated to that of the normal unfiltered water, chlorination of the filtered water was at once put into operation. The chlorinated water, examined daily, was found to be free from b. Coli (100 c.c.), Streptococci (100 c.c.), and b. enteritidis sporigenes (250 c.c.) Chlorination was discontinued on November 12th, the filtered unchlorinated water having then for a week been in its normal pure condition : this condition was subsequently maintained.

It will be seen that the Irton water, after precipitation and filtration, is a pure and safe water.

The Cayton Bay spring provides a very pure water indeed.

The Osgodby water is not often used; when it is used it is chlorinated to obviate any risk there might be.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The only swimming bath in the town is the fresh water bath in the Aquarium (owned by the Corporation). The water is warmed to about 70° F.

A Bacteriological examination of the water in this bath was made on 14th May, with the following results:—

Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48						
hours at 37° C	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
Bacillus coli	..	..	..	..	Present in	100 c.c.
Streptococci	..	..	..	..	„	100 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	..	..	..	..	Not present in	250 c.c.

Bacteriological examinations were made of the lake in the North Bay Pleasure Gardens on the 18th and 27th of July, with the following results:—

Number of organisms in 1 c.c. growing on agar in 48						
hours at 37° C	..	..	..	..	..	170-280
Bacillus coli	..	..	..	..	Present in	0.5-1.0 c.c.
Streptococci	..	..	..	..	„	1.0 c.c.
Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes	..	..	..	..	Not present in	250 c.c.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

118 pail closets were converted into water-closets, and 49 abolished during the year. A count made in November, 1931, shewed that there were 473 premises provided with pail closets. At the end of 1932, therefore, there were only about 300 left in the town. The majority of these are in condemned or condemnable property.

SCAVENGING.

Seven 2-ton S.D. Freighters and a varying number (7-11) of horsed carts are in use for the collection of house and other refuse. Collection is made once weekly from private houses, and two and three times a week from hotels, boarding houses, etc., between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. The refuse is tipped on Corporation land on the Southern outskirts of the town.

Fish refuse is collected daily between 11 p.m. and 6-30 a.m. from 1st April to 30th September, and between 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. during the rest of the year. It is sent away by sea or rail to be used as manure.

Street gullies are regularly cleaned and flushed by a Yorkshire Steam Gully Emptier, which sucks out the contents, solid and liquid, and then flushes and seals the trap. This is a far more efficient and sanitary procedure than the old manual labour method. The vacuum chamber holds the contents of 25 average gullies, and the machine deals with 40 to 50 gullies per day.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Committee subscribes for 250 copies of "Better Health," the monthly journal published by the Central Council for Health Education of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

These are distributed mainly to teachers and senior children in the schools, and also in the school clinic, in the maternity and child welfare clinics, to boy scouts and girl guides, to boys' clubs, to St. John Ambulance Association and British Red Cross Society detachments, and to the Scarborough Hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR
TO THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report detailing the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1932.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Inspections of houses and premises (general)	4467
,, made under the Housing Acts, 1925-1930	62
Re-inspections and re-visits	2612
Complaints investigated	357
Inspections made under Factory and Workshops Act	418
,, to workplaces	386
,, to bakehouses	119
,, to offensive trade premises	23
,, to fish and chip shops	71
,, to manufacturers and purveyors of ice cream and their premises	165
,, under Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919	82
,, under Rent Restriction Act (applications for Certificates)	1
,, of shipping	32
,, of slaughterhouses	619
,, under the Public Health (Meat Regulations) (1924)	160
,, of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	281
,, of common lodging houses	162
,, of premises where potted or preserved meat fish, and other foods are prepared (Scarborough Corporation Act)	107
,, of restaurant kitchens	86
Drains tested	103
Inspections of market and fish piers	104
Visits re enquiries into infectious cases	98

NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices (Public Health Acts)	..	..	..	..	880
„ „ Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	60
Statutory Notices, Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 94)	..	..	..	..	173
„ „ Public Health Act, 1875 (Sec. 36)	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ Public Health Amendment Act, 1907 (Sec. 25), yards and passages	..	..	..	..	126
„ „ Housing Act, 1930 (Sec. 17)	..	..	..	..	0
„ „ limewashing (Slaughterhouses)	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Nuisance Byelaw No. 13 (manure pits improperly covered)	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ Milk and Dairies Order	..	..	..	..	6
„ „ Breach of Sanitary Accommodation Order (want of ventilated space between workshops and w.c.'s)	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ Scarborough Corporation Act (Sec. 36), ice cream	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 1252 <hr/>

SUMMARY IN DETAIL OF WORK CARRIED OUT
AFTER THE SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Drains unstopped and repaired, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	81
Water closets repaired, lighted and ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	24
Pail closets provided with new tins	..	..	..	..	..	6
Pail closets repaired	..	..	..	..	..	17
New dustbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	253
Slopstones repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	19
House and scullery roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	63
Skylights repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	8
Chimney stacks repaired	..	..	..	..	..	12
Bay window tops repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Wash-coppers repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Eavespouts and fallspouts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	81
Soilpipes repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Damp walls treated with damp resisting material	..	..	..	..	..	29
External walls repointed, rendered or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	58
House floors repaired	..	..	..	..	..	82
Ventilation beneath floors	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hearthstones of ranges repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	23
Doors and door jambs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	14
Weather boards and thresholds provided to doorways	..	..	..	..	..	17
Windows repaired	..	..	..	..	..	26
Windows fitted with cords and made to open	..	..	..	..	..	58
Outside window sills repaired	..	..	..	..	..	6
Staircases repaired and handrails fitted	..	..	..	..	..	14
Skirtings repaired	..	..	..	..	..	2
Walls and ceilings plastered and attic ceilings underdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	79
Ventilation provided to food stores	..	..	..	..	..	12
Food stores provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Yards and passages re-paved or asphalted	..	..	..	..	..	224
Earth banks removed from house walls	..	..	..	..	..	6
Illegal occupation of underground rooms	..	..	..	..	..	1

Yard gates and jambs repaired..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dirty dwelling-houses cleansed..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Overcrowding remedied..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Smoke nuisance abated ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Privies and w.c.'s cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	..	7
Yards and passages cleansed ..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Accumulations removed ..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Bakehouses cleansed and limewashed ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Workshops cleansed and limewashed ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilated space provided between water closets and workshops ..						3
Manure pits repaired ..	..	..	..	..	..	2

One hundred and eighty-five notices were outstanding on the books of the department at the end of the year. In the majority of instances the work was either in hand or the orders had been given for the work to be done.

PAIL CLOSETS.

167 pail closets were converted into water-closets or were abolished on premises provided with water-closets during the year. The number of pail closets at present existing is approximately three hundred.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1920-1923.

One application was received and one certificate was granted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are three Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, providing accommodation for 115 persons. 18,270 beds were occupied by men, 1,340 beds were occupied by women, and 211 beds were occupied by children during the year. In all respects the houses were kept in a fairly satisfactory manner.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are seven offensive trade businesses established within the Borough, enumerated as follows :—

Tripe boilers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tallow chandlers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gut scrapers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fat extractors..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..							7

All were conducted satisfactorily except in one instance a notice was served to remove an accumulation of bones.

FISH CURING HOUSES.

Only two of these businesses carried on herring kippering during the season, which was of very short duration. No complaints or nuisances arose therefrom.

MANUFACTURE OF POTTED AND PRESERVED MEAT, FISH AND OTHER FOODS (SEC. 36) SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.)

Fifty-one premises were on the register at the end of the year. One hundred and seven inspections were made to these premises. Special attention was given to the maintenance of cleanliness of the utensils, also to the soundness of the materials used. All were found to be clean and satisfactory.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

The total number of cowkeepers and purveyors of milk on the register at the end of the year was enumerated as follows:—

Cowkeepers	8
Wholesale dealers	29
Retail purveyors who retail within the borough but reside outside	29
Number of registered dairies	87
Purveyors of bottled milk only	60

Thirteen dairymen discontinued business during the year and were removed from the register. One dairyman was added to the register.

281 visits of inspection were made during the year; the following matters were dealt with:—

Cowsheds not kept in a cleanly state	1
Dairies not kept in a cleanly state	4
Milk improperly stored	5
Churns not cleansed before returning	1
Names and addresses not affixed on receptacles and vehicle	3

In each instance the delinquents were communicated with and the matters were rectified.

SAMPLES PROCURED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, ETC.

No. of samples taken.	Article.	Result of Examination.
84	New milk	B. Coli absent from 100 c.c. 46 B. Coli present in 100 c.c. 38 Low Bacteria Count 83 High Bacteria Count 1
30	"Certified milk" ...	Very clean—complied with the Order.
2	Grade "A" milk ...	Very clean—complied with the Order.
1	Pasteurised milk ...	Very clean—complied with the Order.
31	New milk	Biological—all negative for tuberculosis.

MILK AND DAIRIES AMENDMENT ACT, 1922.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATION ORDER, 1923.

The number of licenses issued during the year to use the Special Designations was as follows :—

Certified	12
Grade "A." Tuberculin Tested	0
Grade "A."	1
Pasteurised	9
	—
	22
	—

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

113 samples were procured and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis during the year.

Articles.	Genuine.	Not of the nature and substance of the article demanded.	Total.
Milk	83	17	100
Cream	3	—	3
Butter	3	—	3
Pork Sausages	1	—	1
Beef Sausages	2	—	2
Mineral Waters	3	—	3
Hens' Eggs	1	—	1
	—	—	—
Total	96	17	113
	—	—	—

Seventeen samples of milk were certified as being unsatisfactory, the results of analysis and action taken being as follows:—

Article.	Nature of adulteration.	Action taken.
Milk ..	0.7% added water, also 18.4% deficient in fat.	Penalty of £1 imposed.
Milk ..	5.0% deficient in fat.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk ..	1.5% of added water.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk (29) ..	8.0% deficient in fat.	{ Sample on delivery found deficient.
Milk (34) ..	10.0% deficient in fat.	{ Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk (35) ..	17.0% deficient in fat.	{ Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk (58) ..	6.0% deficient in fat.	Informal sample.
Milk (59) ..	1.0% of added water.	Informal sample.
Milk (60) ..	16.0% deficient in fat.	Informal sample
Milk (67) ..	7.5% deficient in fat.	Magistrates dismissed case.
Milk (69) ..	15.0% deficient in fat.	{ Second sample taken.
Milk (73) ..	2.0% deficient in fat.	{ Appeal to cow sample taken.
Milk (75) ..	1.5% deficient in fat.	{ Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk (85) ..	9.5% deficient in fat.	{ Appeal to cow sample taken
Milk (88) ..	16.0% deficient in fat.	{ Appeal to cow sample taken.
		{ Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk ..	1.0% of added water.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.
Milk ..	5.0% of added water.	Letter sent by Town Clerk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

With one exception, the whole of the slaughtering within the borough is carried out in the slaughterhouse belonging to the Market Hall Company situated in Wrea Lane, which facilitates inspection. Only one registered slaughter-house now exists outside these premises, being situated in Lownsborough Yard, Long-westgate, and will probably form part of an area scheduled for improvement.

619 inspections were made during the year either at the time of slaughtering or shortly after.

In one instance only, a Bye-law notice was served for cleansing and lime-washing, and was complied with. The requirements of the slaughter-house Bye-laws provide for cleansing and limewashing at least four times a year at stated intervals.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following articles of food have been surrendered by the owners, for the purpose of destruction, being unfit for human food :—

Articles.	Weight.				
	Tons.	cwts.	st.	lbs.	oz.
26 beast carcasses and 1 calf..	6	6	3	3	0
16 sheep carcasses		8	4	12	0
7 pig carcasses		13	5	0	0
Beef (parts of carcasses) ..	1	4	4	5	0
Mutton (parts of carcasses) ..		3	0	3	8
Pork (parts of carcasses) ..		12	0	0	0
Beasts' offal	7	3	1	5	0
Sheep offal		13	1	1	0
Pig's offal		7	2	8	0
1 tin of tongue					11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 salmon			1	5	0
Potatoes		4	0	0	0
Total ..	17	16	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

61 Magistrates' Orders were obtained.

All condemned meat was removed to Newham's Tallow Works, Cross Street, and rendered down for commercial tallow; and all offals, after being covered with disinfectant, were buried at the Corporation Tip, Seamer Road.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

160 visits of inspection were made to shops and stores where meat was kept or stored. In two instances Notices were served, one to re-pave the back yard, and one to provide a dustbin. In several instances the occupiers were requested verbally to attend to minor contraventions which were immediately put in order.

SECTION 32, SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925.

INFLATION OF CARCASSES.

All butchers were reminded of the requirements of this Section, and no offence was found to have occurred during the year.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

SECTION 36 SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION ACT, 1925,
EXTENDED BY PROVISIONAL ORDER, 1930.

Fifty-one persons are on the register dealing with this commodity. Of this number, 29 were engaged as manufacturers.

One hundred and sixty-five visits of inspection were made. One notice only was served to provide a sanitary dustbin, and four verbal notices were given to remove accumulations; all were complied with immediately. Otherwise the businesses were carried on satisfactorily.

Thirty-five specimens were taken and examined for bacteria; with the following results:—

Low bacteria count	32
High bacteria count.. .. .	3
B. Coli absent from 1-100 c.c.	14
B. Coli present in 1-100 c.c.	21

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	31	5	...
Workshops... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	387	6	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	386	7	...
Total	804	18	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	7	7	...	..
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	..
Other Nuisances	10	10	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or defective	1	...	...	...
{ Not separate for sexes... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (Sec. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	18	17	...	...

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of Workshops on Register 255

OTHER MATTERS.

PARTICULARS.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133, 1901) ...	3
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M.I.F. ...	1
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, { Report (of action taken) ...	
But not under the Factory and Workshop Act { sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1
(Sec 5, 1901)	
Other	2
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at the end of year (including Factory bakehouses)	5

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

(IMPORTED GOODS) ORDERS NOS. 3, 4, 5 AND 8.

Two hundred and four visits of inspection were made to the vendors of goods enumerated in the above Orders. In 36 instances cautions were administered; in all other respects the goods enumerated in the various Orders were properly marked accordingly.

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Number.	Tonnage.	Number inspected.		No. reported defective.	No. of Orders issued.
		By the M.O.H.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign { Steamers 2 Motor 2 Sailing ... Fishing ...	492 230	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.
Total Foreign 4	722	...	1	...	...
(B) ... { Steamers Coastwise { Motor Sailing Fishing } 69	15580	Nil.	30	Nil.	Nil.
Total Coastwise 69	15580	...	30	...	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise ... 73	16302	...	31	...	...

VESSELS SUBJECTED TO MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION.

No. of vessels fumigated by S.02.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	No. of rats killed.	No. of vessels which trapping, poisoning, etc., employed.	No. of rats killed.	Remarks.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	14	23	...

500 baits were laid on the piers and 300 baits were laid on ships.

HOUSING ACTS, 1925 and 1930.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The work of reconditioning and putting into a proper state of repair the following properties was carried out on the service of informal notices :

- Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Garibaldi Street.
- Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Clarence Street.
- No. 5, Clarence Place.
- No. 9, Sussex Street.
- Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Adelaide Place.
- Nos. 43, 44, 45 and 46, James Street.
- Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43, St. Sepulchre Street.
- No. 3, Swanhill Road.
- No. 3, Sussex Street.
- No. 2, Allen's Yard, Sussex Street.
- Nos. 3, 4 and 6, Mast Yard, Sandside.
- No. 20, Princess Street.
- Nos. 25, 26 and 27 Cook's Row.
- Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10, Auborough Street.
- No. 3, Mount Pleasant.

The work was carried out after the service of statutory notices (Section 17, Housing Act, 1930) at :

- Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, West Place.
- No. 4, Durham Cottages.
- No. 32, Oxford Street.
- Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9, Atlas Place.

The above dwelling houses are irrespective of those dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

Sustained efforts were continued during the year for the destruction of rats and mice. Forty-eight complaints were received and attended to during the year; advice and assistance was give in each instance. Sewers were regularly baited; the Corporation tip was also treated from time to time with Cyanogas.

Allotments, piggeries, and other suspected premises where rats usually infest were inspected from time to time, and the necessary measures were taken to eliminate the rodents found.

Eight hundred baits were laid on the fish pier and on vessels, under the direction of the Harbour Commisioners.

Three thousand eight hundred and three bodies of rats were received at the Corporation Depot, Dean Road; a head rate of threepence was paid for all rats caught within the Borough and brought to the Depot.

REGINALD H. STEPHENSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SCHOOLS.

The following improvements were made during the year:—

Additions to heating apparatus.

Central Senior Girls' School.—Radiators and hot water pipes fixed in cookery room.

Central Junior School.—Installation of Heatrite System. Radiator in new staff room, and additional radiator in room 10.

St. Martin's C.E. School.—New boiler.

Playgrounds.

Central Senior Girls' School.—Seats fixed round the walls.

Central Junior School.—Seats fixed round the walls.

Ventilation.

Central Junior School.—Improvement in ventilation effected by making fixed windows to open on central pivot.

Cloakrooms.

Central Junior School.—Hot water geyser placed in cloakroom.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

There are 15 premises in the town on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold. All were inspected during the year, but no samples were taken for analysis.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	..	125
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—		
(i)	By the Local Authority	.. .. .	0
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	.. .. .	0
(iii)	By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	0
(c)	Without State assistance:—		
(i.)	By the Local Authority	.. .. .	78
(ii.)	By other bodies or persons	.. .. .	47

1.—Inspection of dwelling houses during the year 1932:—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	1714
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	..	
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	.. ..	62

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	199
2.—	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices. —	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	121
3.—	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—	
A.—	Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	12
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
B.—	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	430
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	112
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
C.—	Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
D.—	Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | |
| (a) By owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | 0 |

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15, of the Housing Act, 1925:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | 0 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

As usual the average quality of the milk sold in the town throughout the year was poor. The fat and non fatty solids should average at least 3·7 per cent and 8·9 per cent respectively. The average figures for Scarborough routine samples last year were 3·54 per cent and 8·80 per cent.

Of 100 samples sent to the Borough Analyst 17, i.e., 17%, were below the very moderate limit set by the Board of Agriculture. If we disregard follow-up samples which might be expected to be poor, we have left 90 samples of which 12, i.e., 13·3% were below the limit.

Of the 17 samples which fell below the limit, 12 were deficient in fat, 4 contained added water, and 1 had both faults.

The fat deficiencies varied in amount from 1·5 to 18·4%. Added water varied in amount from 0·7 to 5%; 5%, it may be remarked, represents 2 table-spoonfuls in a pint.

In 3 cases the samples were informal and were followed up. In 11 cases (including one of an appeal to cow sample) warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk. In another appeal to cow case no action was taken.

In the remaining two cases, legal proceedings were taken. The first of these was a case of added water, together with 18·4 % deficiency in fat, the milk being sold in Scarborough by a producer at Cayton. The offender was convicted and fined £1. Quite probably he remained in pocket.

The second case was that of a local dealer, selling milk 16 % deficient in fat. The milk supplied to him by the farmer was then sampled and found to be genuine. A case was therefore brought against the local dealer, but the magistrates dismissed it.

Mention may be made of one or two cases in which proceedings were not taken.

A local dealer was found to be selling milk 8 % deficient in fat. A sample taken from the producer at Cayton was found to be 10 % deficient in fat. Each got off with a cautionary letter.

A sample of milk produced by a farmer in the Scarborough Rural District was found to be 15 % deficient in fat. A further sample 4 days later was 2 % deficient in fat, and an appeal to cow sample the following day 1·5 % deficient. No prosecution followed.

In such cases it appears to me that in the public interest prosecutions, instead of being exceptional as in Scarborough, should be the normal course.

The Public Analyst reporting in January, 1933, says:—

“During the past five years 446 samples of milk have been examined
“with the following results:—

“Average fat contents	3·45 %
“Average non fatty solids content	8·81 %

“This average is low and shows that Scarborough is not supplied with
“milk of as good quality as other boroughs.”

No one doubts that the two circumstances, poor quality of milk and immunity of those who sell it, are connected.

There is not likely to be any improvement until steps are taken to produce it.

The law is that the analyst's certificate that a sample of milk is below standard is evidence of adulteration in the absence of proof to the contrary, such proof to be produced by the seller.

The first step, therefore, to be taken is to bring presumed offenders before the Court and require them to meet the case against them. The local difficulty in obtaining convictions does not appear to furnish good reason to the contrary. If the local authority thinks there is a case to be answered, they should, in the public interest, see that it is answered, whatever they may think the chance of a conviction may be: and they may reasonably bear in mind that, apart from a conviction, the publicity attending a prosecution affords the public a measure of protection. If the public knows that a dealer sells poor milk it can apply its own remedy by taking its custom elsewhere.

CLEANLINESS.

Eighty-four samples of new milk sold in the town were submitted to the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health, Scarborough, for examination of their bacterial content. As a standard with which to compare the results we may take the standard laid down for “Grade A” milk, which must not contain more than 200,000 germs in a cubic centimetre, and must not contain bacillus coli (a

manure derived germ) in $1/100$ cubic centimetre. Taking this standard which any clean producer ought to have no difficulty in attaining, it was found that 48 samples (57 per cent.) did in fact reach it, 36 (42 per cent.) did not.

Of those which did not, only 1 was bacterially very dirty, i.e., contained more than 500,000 germs, per c.c. or a large number of manure derived germs, or both.

The following table shews how these figures compare with those for previous years:—

		Number of samples examined.	Number up to Grade A. standard.	Number below Grade A. standard but not very dirty.	Number very dirty.
1927	..	70	23 (33 %)	35 (50 %)	12 (17 %)
1928	..	40	14 (35 %)	22 (55 %)	4 (10 %)
1929	..	68	29 (43 %)	17 (25 %)	22 (32 %)
1930	..	50	28 (56 %)	19 (38 %)	3 (6 %)
1931	..	52	37 (71 %)	14 (27 %)	1 (2 %)
1932	..	84	48 (57 %)	35 (42 %)	1 (1 %)

The single very dirty sample was produced outside the Borough.

Thirty samples of "Certified milk," 2 of "Grade A.," and 1 of Pasteurised milk were also examined and found to be up to the required standards.

Six samples of milk produced in the Borough, and 25 produced outside were examined biologically for tubercle bacilli. In none of them were tubercle bacilli found.

Five classes of milk are sold in the town, viz., the four graded milks and ordinary ungraded milk. The names under which the graded milks are sold are confusing, and very few people seem to know the difference between them, or even which is the best. Many people, misled by its name, think that "Grade A" milk is the best, and that it is a safe milk to drink. Actually it is neither. In regard to cleanliness, or freedom from disease germs or both, it is inferior to each of the other three graded milks, namely:—

- (1) "Certified."
- (2) "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested.)"
- (3) "Pasteurised."

These three are safe from Tuberculosis, the first two because they come from tubercle-free cows, and the third because it has been heated sufficiently to kill tubercle bacilli if present. "Grade A" and ordinary ungraded milks are unsafe, inasmuch as both may contain living tubercle bacilli. The sooner "Grade A" milk is abolished the better, as it is a mis-named article, and all the more dangerous for that reason. Ordinary ungraded milk is only safe if boiled, and, as boiling spoils milk, people would be well advised to buy instead one of the three graded milks named above. "Certified" and "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" milks are, of course, costly, but "Pastuerised" milk can now be bought in the town, bottled at the same price as ungraded milk. There is, therefore, no longer any reason why anyone should buy ungraded milk, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far off when it will no longer be sold.

There should be only the three safe milks on the market, viz., "Certified," "Grade A Tuberculin Tested," and "Pastuerised," and if the first two were re-named "Grade A" (1) and "Grade A" (2), or "Grade A" and "Grade B," there would no longer be confusion in the public mind.

(b) MEAT, ETC.

Reference to action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat, shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (page 27).

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

Reference to action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Milk and Cream Regulations, the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc.) in Food Regulations, will be found in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (page 26.)

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Borough Analyst, Mr. Henry T. Lea, F.I.C., of Halifax (see page 26). Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the North Riding Laboratory of Pathology and Public Health. None were required during 1932 other than the routine examinations of milk for tubercle bacilli and for numbers of bacteria (see page 13).

SECTION F.—PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications of the different infectious diseases received, and the case rates for some of them per 1,000 living in respect of Scarborough and of England and Wales.

Disease.	Cases Notified.	Total Deaths.	Admitted to Hospital.	Case rate per 1,000 living	
				Scarborough.	England and Wales.
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	0·00	0·05
Scarlet Fever... ..	45	...	34	1·09	2·12
Diphtheria	42	2	42	1·02	1·08
Enteric Fever... ..	4	1	3	0·10	0·06
Puerperal Fever	3	2	...	0·07	0·05
„ Pyrexia	6	...	...	0·14	0·14
Erysipelas	16	...	...	0·39	0·36
Pneumonia (Primary) ..	30	20	1	...	...
„ (Influenzal)	6	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	2	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	3	1	2	...	...
Chickenpox	50	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	...	...	...	...

The rates for Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population.

		Scarborough. E. & W.	
Rates per 1,000 total births (i.e., live and still births)	Puerperal Fever... ..	5·4	3·3
	Puerperal Pyrexia	10·8	8·5

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever antitoxic sera are kept at the Health Office and at the Central Police Station for the use of practitioners in cases of these diseases and Puerperal Fever.

The Registrar has kindly given me the following figures for the year:—

Births.	Died unvaccinated	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Exempted.	Removals and Postponements.
607	29	107	2	448	21

Successful vaccinations are 18 per cent. and exemptions 74 per cent. of the total number of births.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases are reported from the schools by the head teachers, and the Medical Officer of Health is thus kept informed of the total numbers occurring.

The cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings are carried out at the Workhouse on request.

Facilities for isolation of infectious cases and for disinfection of infective material are provided at the Scarborough Sanatorium.

No primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations were performed during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1927.

Schick testing and immunisation against Diphtheria have been made available at the Infant Welfare Clinics, but no advantage has so far been taken of it. The following leaflet is issued:—

BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS. PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

TO PARENTS.

Some children do not catch Diphtheria because they are protected against it by Nature. Others have not this protection and are likely to catch Diphtheria if they are exposed to it.

There is a simple test which shews whether a child has this protection or not. If on being tested a child is found to be unprotected, it can be given protection by three injections given at weekly intervals. This protection takes three months to develop fully and then lasts for years.

Arrangements have been made for children aged one year and upwards, whose parents wish it, to be tested and, if found unprotected, to be given the three protecting injections.

If you would like to have further information you should consult Dr. Roxburgh or myself at the clinics.

S. FOX LINTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

December, 1932.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Particulars of some of these are set out in the following table:—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.*													Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.											
															Total.											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	0			1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever..	..	1	1	4	3	16	13	1	6	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	..	..	2	4	1	17	9	2	7	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia—																										
Primary ..	1	..	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	2	6	2	*30	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	4	19
Influenzal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	8
Epidemic Encephlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

*The ages of some of these cases are not known.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital				
3	2	1	3	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases and of deaths during 1932 are given in the following table:—

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	1
10	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15	1	5	2	...	..	3	...	...
20	2	3	1	2	...	2	...	...
25	3	9	1	1	...	2	1	...
35	7	...	...	1	3	6	...	...
45	1	2	...	...	3	2	...	...
55	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
65	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	16	21	4	7	9	15	1	2

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

So far there has been no occasion to take any action under these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

No action has been taken under this Section.

METEOROLOGY.

OBSERVER'S NOTES.

SUNSHINE.—The sunshine normals for 35 years refer to the duration of bright sunshine as shewn by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. In most favourable circumstances, sunshine can be recorded when the sun is 3" above the horizon, i.e., 20 minutes after sunrise or 20 minutes before sunset; but this implies a very clear atmosphere. In general, for half an hour at either end of a fine day there is no trace of a burn on the sunshine card, so that the effective length of the "possible" duration of "bright sunshine" is normally about an hour less than the "length of day." The sunshine recorder is situated on the top of the Fire Station tower.

RAINFALL.—A 5" Gauge is used, the rim of which is 13" off the ground. It is situated about 50 feet from the Town Hall on the south side of the building.

VISIBILITY.—The increasing importance of these observations, undertaken at the request of the Air Ministry, will be realised in these days of aviation.

A. E. PICKUP,

Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, YEAR 1932.

1932.	Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit.)						Bright Sunshine (hours.)			Rain.		Wind.		Pressure.		
	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Mean Temperature.	Highest Maximum.	Lowest Minimum.	Solar Maximum.	Most in one day.	Daily average.	Total.	Most in one day (inches.)	Total.	No. of Rainy Days.	Prevailing direction.		Force.	Average Barometer Reading (inches.)
January	47.7	38.3	43.0	58	28	74	6.3	2.22	68.9	.48	1.02	10	N.W.	3	30.078	
February	46.4	37.2	41.8	51	31	93	8.8	2.29	66.3	.17	.77	14	N.W.	3	30.516	
March	47.9	37.2	42.5	57	31	98	8.8	3.56	110.2	.46	2.02	18	N.W.	3	29.939	
April	51.5	38.5	45.0	60	32	114	12.3	4.53	135.9	.47	1.79	18	N.W.	3	29.712	
May.....	55.6	44.6	50.1	67	35	117	11.3	3.58	110.9	1.63	6.58	22	S.E.	3	29.858	
June	62.0	49.9	55.9	72	44	121	15.4	5.52	165.7	.31	.43	4	N.W.	3	30.059	
July.....	67.9	55.0	61.4	77	50	130	10.4	4.17	129.3	.31	1.64	19	S.W.	3	29.838	
August	68.6	56.5	62.5	79	58	123	11.2	4.29	133.0	.70	1.54	7	S.W.	2	30.087	
September	63.9	50.4	57.1	76	41	122	11.0	5.35	160.6	.66	2.25	15	W.	3	29.861	
October	54.2	42.8	48.5	62	34	101	6.5	2.23	69.1	.36	3.10	25	N.W.	3	29.577	
November	49.4	41.6	45.5	60	35	91	5.5	.97	29.1	.27	1.03	12	S.E.	2	30.026	
December	47.1	40.3	43.7	55	32	71	4.2	.82	25.4	.26	.92	16	S.S.W.	3	30.035	
Total for the Year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1201.4	..	23.09	180	..	..	..
Average for 35 Years	53.6	42.5	48.1	..	..	..	..	3.85	1405.0	..	25.77	190	..	..	..

A. E. PICKUP,

Observer.

